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(72) Inventor; and

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(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): DEDDEN, Gerrit  
[NL/NL]; Van Heydenstraat 2, NL-7631 JD Ootmarsum  
(NL).

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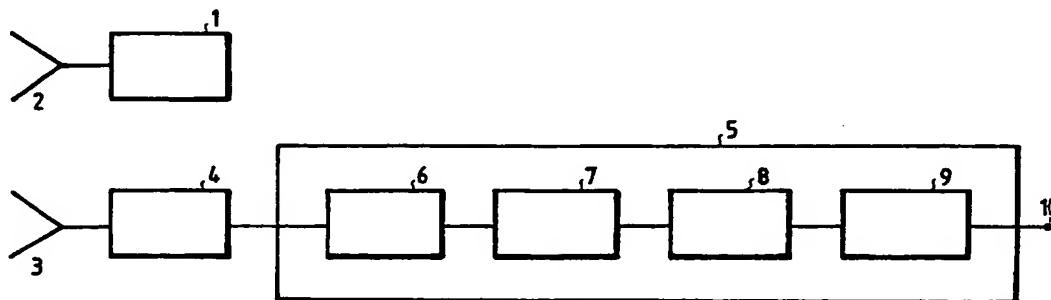
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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): HOL-  
LANDSE SIGNAALAPPARATEN B.V. [NL/NL];  
Zuidelijke Havenweg 40, P.O. Box 42, NL-7550 GD  
Hengelo (NL).

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ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: RADAR APPARATUS



(57) Abstract: Radar apparatus provided with a transmitter for the periodic transmission of mutually disjunct groups of N radar transmitter pulses and provided with a receiver for the receipt of echo signals of the groups of radar transmitter pulses. The radar apparatus moreover comprises a video processor for processing echoes in a listening time observed between two groups of radar transmitter pulses. By choosing a suitable staggering of the pulses in a group, the target range and velocity may be unambiguously determined.

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Radar apparatus

The invention relates to a radar apparatus provided with a transmitter for the periodic transmission of mutually  
5 disjunct groups of N radar transmitter pulses, with  
N=4,5,6,..., a receiver for the receipt of echo signals of  
the radar transmitter pulses and a video processor for  
detecting possible objects on the basis of the received  
echoes and for estimating parameters of these objects.

10

Radar apparatus of this type are well-known in the art. The  
devices in question are radar apparatus in which a  
listening time is observed between two successive radar  
transmitter pulses to enable the receipt of echo signals.

15 The drawback of these known radar apparatus is that, for  
distant targets, the interval between two pulses shall be  
chosen to be large which, however, would preclude the  
unambiguous determination of a target's radial velocity.

20 The inventive radar apparatus meets this drawback to a  
significant extent and is characterized, according to an  
aspect of the invention, in that the video processor is  
designed to process echoes in a listening time observed  
between two groups of radar transmitter pulses. For one  
25 target, N echoes are received on the basis of which both  
target range and radial velocity can be determined  
unambiguously.

A favourable embodiment of the radar apparatus according to  
30 the invention is characterized in that the video processor  
is provided with memory means for storing a row of complex  
video strengths determined by the receiver. This row can be  
searched for a pattern of echo signals that corresponds to  
the transmitted pattern. Besides, by considering the phase  
35 shift of the N echo signals, it is possible to determine

the Doppler frequency and, thus, the radial velocity of the target associated with the echo signals.

A further favourable embodiment of the radar apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that the video processor is provided with a digital filter for processing a continuous subrow from the row of video strengths. This entails the advantage that the subrow may be considerably shorter than the row, which allows the use of a digital filter with a limited number of inputs. More precisely: the subrow shall be so long to enable the simultaneous processing of the N echo signals reflected by a point target. It will then suffice to pass the row of complex video strengths through the digital filter in order to obtain a substantially optimal detection.

A very favourable embodiment according to a further aspect of the invention is characterized in that the digital filter comprises a Fourier transformer or an equivalent linear transformer. Not only does this enable a substantially optimal detection but also renders it possible to simultaneously determine, on the basis of the phase shift of the N echo signals, the Doppler frequency and, thus, the radial velocity of a target.

A further favourable and simple embodiment of the radar apparatus according to the invention is characterized in that within a group, the pulses are mutually phase-coherent and a time interval between two pulses is always a multiple of a unit of time.

A favourable embodiment according to a further aspect of the invention is characterized in that the transmitter is designed to position the pulses in a group in order of time in such a manner that for a point target the Fourier

transformer delivers an output signal for at least substantially one subrow.

A favourable embodiment according to a further aspect of the invention is characterized in that out of all possible suitable pulse patterns, a pulse pattern is selected for which in case of a point target, the Fourier transformer delivers an output signal with minimum side lobes.

10 The invention furthermore relates to a method for operating a radar apparatus according to which groups of  $N$  radar transmitter pulses are periodically transmitted, with  $N=4,5,6,\dots$

15 According to an aspect of the invention, the inventive method is characterized in that, in a listening time between two groups of radar transmitter pulses, the received radar echo signals are applied to a video processor to estimate parameters of a possible detected  
20 target.

A favourable realization of the inventive method is characterized in that the received radar echo signals are digitized and sequentially passed through a digital filter  
25 with at least  $N$  inputs for combining the  $N$  echo signals reflected by a target.

According to a further aspect of the invention, a favourable realization of the method is characterized in  
30 that within a group, the radar transmitter pulses are transmitted non-equidistantly in time, in which case the radar transmitter pulses within a group are positioned such that at least for a point target, the digital filter delivers output signal at least substantially once.

A favourable realization of the method according to a further aspect of the invention is characterized in that the received radar echo signals are digitized and sequentially applied to a Fourier transformer with N inputs and M outputs, where  $M \gg N$ . The velocity of a target can then be determined at the same time. The radar transmitter pulses within a group are preferably positioned such that at least for a point target, the Fourier transformer delivers an output signal with minimum side lobes.

10

A favourable realization according to a further aspect of the invention is characterized that for each transmitted group and each subrow a predetection is generated for at least the strongest output signal of the Fourier transformer or an equivalent transformer. A detection is generated if at least P practically identical predetections are generated for the same subrow from Q consecutively transmitted groups, with  $P=1,2,\dots$ ,  $Q=1,2$ , and  $P \leq Q$ .

20 The invention will now be explained in greater detail with reference to the following figures, of which:

Fig. 1 represents a block diagram of the inventive radar apparatus;

25 Fig. 2A represents a possible group of radar transmitter pulses according to the invention;

Fig. 2B represents an autocorrelation function for this group;

Fig. 3A represents a possible video processor for stationary targets;

30 Fig. 3B represents a possible video processor for targets of known velocity;

Fig. 4 represents a possible video processor for targets of random velocity;

Fig. 5 represents a possible spectrum of a target.

35

Fig. 1 represents a block diagram of a possible embodiment of the inventive radar apparatus. A transmitter 1 generates groups of radar transmitter pulses that are transmitted via a transmitting antenna 2. Radar echo signals are received by a receiving antenna 3 and are processed in a receiver 4 to yield a complex digital video signal. Generally, it is also possible to use one combined transmitting/receiving antenna under the application of a T/R unit well-known in the art. The video signal produced by receiver 4 is applied to a video processor 5 where it is temporarily stored in memory means 6 to await further processing. The contents of memory means 6 is filtered by a digital filter 7 whose output is connected to a threshold circuit 8. In case of a crossing of a preestablished threshold, circuit 8 will generate a predetection, which possible predetections are combined in a combiner 9 for consecutively transmitted groups of radar transmitter pulses to yield a detection that is applied to an output 10 for further processing.

Fig. 2A represents a possible group of radar transmitter pulses according to the invention. The group shows several characteristic features. Firstly, the interval between two pulses is far shorter than the listening time of the radar apparatus; i.e. the time taken by a pulse to travel to a pulse a target and return. Secondly, the duration of a pulse is shorter than the interval between two pulses, in this case  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$ . Thirdly, the group is chosen such that the autocorrelation function of the group shows only one peak. According to the invention, the time intervals  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  are preferably chosen differently.

According to the invention, a group is transmitted and a target echo is processed for the entire group simultaneously. To this end, the target echo is applied to an autocorrelator, which presents the position of the target by a peak in the autocorrelation function.

Fig. 2B represents an autocorrelation function for the group shown in Fig. 2A. The position of the pulses has been carefully determined so that there is only one peak of height four, with all side lobes having height one.

5 It will be evident that the number of groups possessing this feature is considerable, certainly if T1, T2, T3 can be chosen to be large. However, the group must not become too long, as this would cause the minimum range of the radar apparatus to become too large. The number of pulses  
10 to be contained in a group should remain within specified limits, as otherwise, the transmitter's maximum duty cycle would be exceeded.

In general, a radar apparatus does not emit four but about  
15 ten pulses. This entails the advantage that the main lobe/side lobe ratio of the autocorrelation function improves, which increases the detection probability.

Fig. 3A is a detailed representation of a possible digital  
20 filter 7 for stationary targets. The filter is applied to memory means 6, divided into range quants, that contains a row of complex video strengths as produced by the radar receiver. In case of only one target, the four memory cells 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d each contain a target strength higher  
25 than the noise level, originating from the four pulses transmitted in one single burst. Digital filter 7 is here implemented as an adder circuit which continuously adds target strengths from four memory means in accordance with the transmitted pattern. Owing to the characteristic  
30 feature of the transmitted group, only one output signal that represents the target range appears at the output of digital filter 7. In case of moving targets, the four target strengths show a varying phase which results in detection losses.

Fig. 3B represents a possible digital filter 7 for targets of known velocity, where digital filter 7 is provided with phase-shifting networks 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d. The networks 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d have been chosen such that for one  
5 selected velocity, based on the timing of the pulses within a group, the phase shift occurring as a result of target motion is compensated. This restores/reactivates the original autocorrelation function and eliminates detection losses.

10

Fig. 4 represents a possible video processor for targets of random velocity. Digital filter 7 is implemented as a Fourier transformer which is applied to memory means 6. Because the group shown in this example has a length of 16  
15 range quants, use is made of a 16-point Fourier transformer of which only the outputs 0, 5, 11 and 15 are connected to the corresponding range quants, which ensures an optimal summation of the received signal. The other inputs remain unused. Fully analogous to the correlator described with  
20 reference to Fig. 3A, the correlation signal in case of stationary targets appears at output 0 of the Fourier transformer. Echo signals of moving targets emerge at the other outputs of Fourier transformer 7 in order to allow the determination of target position and velocity.

25

According to the invention, the output signal of Fourier transformer 7 is fed to threshold circuit 8. In threshold circuit 8, a threshold value can in a manner known in the art be determined per range quant from the 16 input values;  
30 also, it can be verified whether one input value significantly exceeds the threshold, which would indicate the presence of a target in this range quant, after which a predetection can be generated. Subsequently, a detection probability and a false-alarm rate can in an obvious manner  
35 be established by a person skilled in the art.

It is also possible to generate detections without the introduction of a threshold value. This method is based on the assumption that in the presence of a target there is one maximum in the spectrum. In the unlikely event of two  
5 maxima occurring, one of these maxima is arbitrarily designated as the maximum. Per transmitted group, threshold circuit 8 remembers for each range quant which output of Fourier transformer 7 showed the highest value. Assuming that in the absence of a target there is no preference for  
10 a certain output, it can, for consecutively transmitted groups per range quant be verified in combiner 9, if a certain output is statistically significantly more often the highest. If such is should be the case, a detection is supplied to output 10.

15

The input values to Fourier transformer 7 are in fact unweighed, which may give rise to the occurrence of side lobes in the Doppler domain in the output signal. It is therefore recommendable to verify for the finite number of  
20 possible groups of pulses which group produces the smallest side lobes and subsequently to use this group.

Fig. 5 represents a possible spectrum of a target as it appears at the output of Fourier transformer 7. In this  
25 simulation, 11 pulses are transmitted at a radar frequency of 1400 Mc/s and a target is simulated at a velocity of 0 m/s. The horizontal scale is presented in m/s; the figure reveals the extremely high folding speed of 16000 m/s.

Claims

1. Radar apparatus provided with a transmitter for the periodic transmission of mutually disjunct groups of N  
5 radar transmitter pulses, with  $N=4,5,6,\dots$ , a receiver for the receipt of echo signals of the radar transmitter pulses and a video processor for detecting possible objects on the basis of the received echoes and for estimating parameters of these objects, characterized in that the video processor  
10 is designed to process echoes in a listening time observed between two groups of radar transmitter pulses.
2. Radar apparatus as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the video processor is provided with memory means  
15 for storing a row of complex video strengths determined by the receiver.
3. Radar apparatus as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the video processor is provided with a digital  
20 filter for processing a continuous subrow from the row of video strengths.
4. Radar apparatus as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the digital filter comprises a Fourier transformer  
25 or an equivalent linear transformer.
5. Radar apparatus as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that within a group, the pulses are mutually phase-coherent and a time interval between two pulses is always a  
30 multiple of a unit of time.
6. Radar apparatus as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the transmitter is designed to position the pulses in a group in order of time in such a manner that for a  
35 point target the Fourier transformer delivers an output signal for at least substantially one subrow.

7. Radar apparatus as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that out of all possible suitable pulse patterns, a pulse pattern is selected for which in case of a point target, the Fourier transformer delivers an output signal with minimum side lobes.
8. Method for operating a radar apparatus according to which groups of N radar transmitter pulses are periodically transmitted, with  $N=4,5,6,\dots$ , characterized in that in a listening time between two groups of radar transmitter pulses, the received radar echo signals are applied to a video processor to estimate parameters of a possible detected target.
9. Method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that the received radar echo signals are digitized and sequentially applied to a digital filter comprising at least N inputs.
10. Method as claimed in claim 9, characterized in that the radar transmitter pulses are transmitted non-equidistantly in time.
11. Method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the radar transmitter pulses within a group are positioned such that at least for a point target, the digital filter delivers an output signal at least substantially once.
12. Method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that the received radar echo signals are digitized and sequentially applied to a Fourier transformer with M inputs, where  $M \gg N$ .
13. Method as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the radar transmitter pulses within a group are positioned such that at least for a point target, the Fourier

transformer delivers an output signal with minimum side lobes in the frequency domain.

14. Method as claimed in claim 13, characterized in that  
5 per transmitted group and per subrow a predetection is generated for at least the strongest output signal of the Fourier transformer.

15. Method as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that a  
10 detection is generated if at least P identical predetections are generated for the same subrow from Q consecutively transmitted groups, where  $P=1,2,\dots$   $Q=1,2,\dots$  and  $P \leq Q$ .

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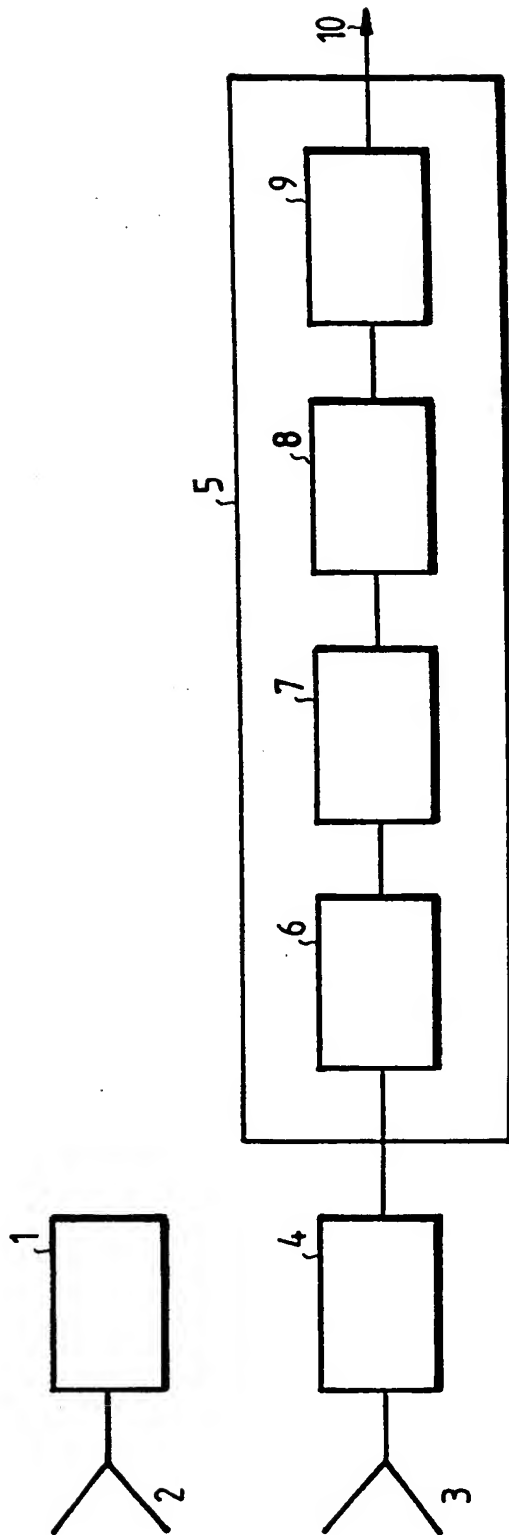


Fig. 1

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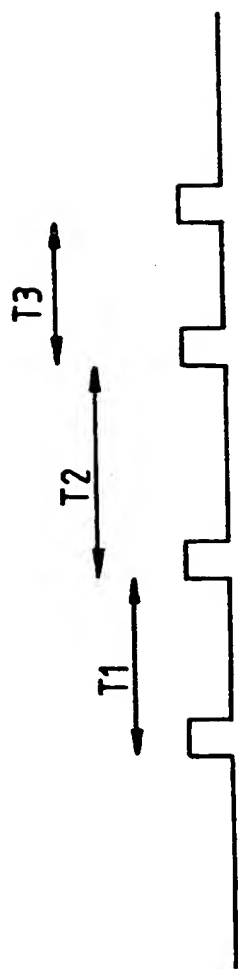


Fig. 2A

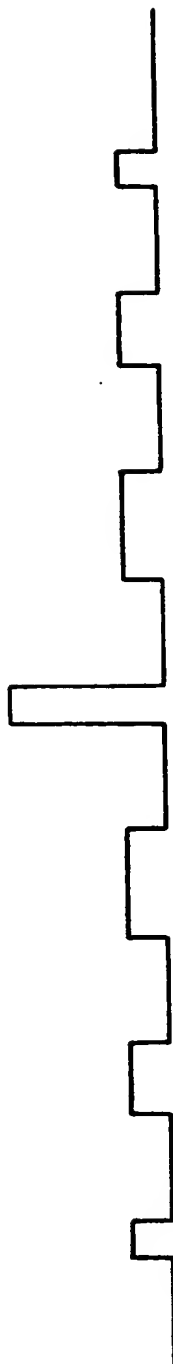


Fig. 2B

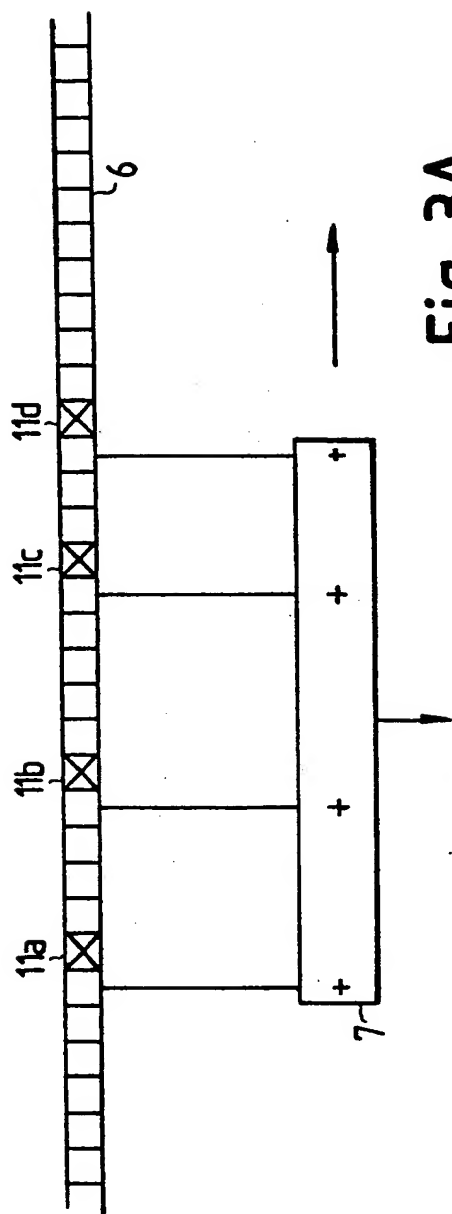


Fig. 3A

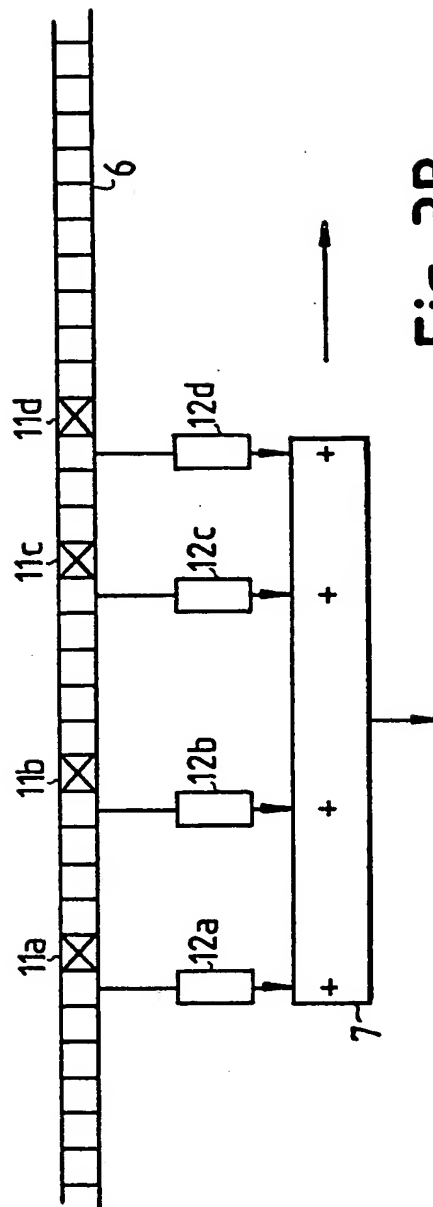


Fig. 3B

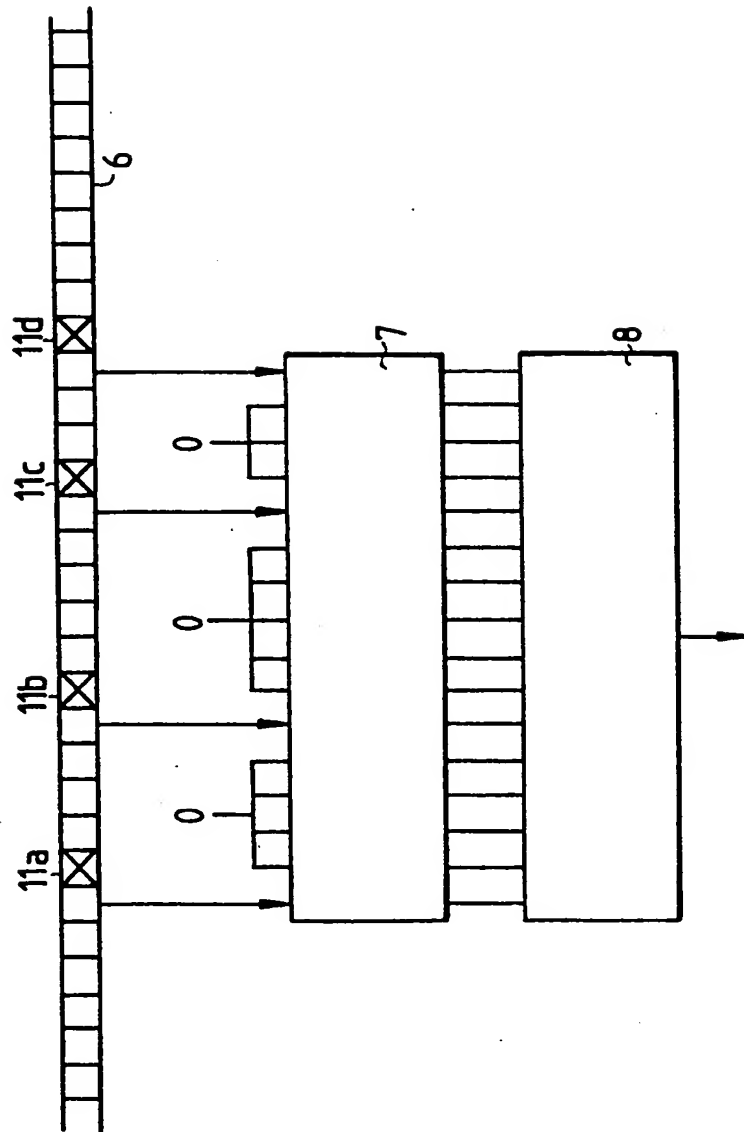


Fig. 4

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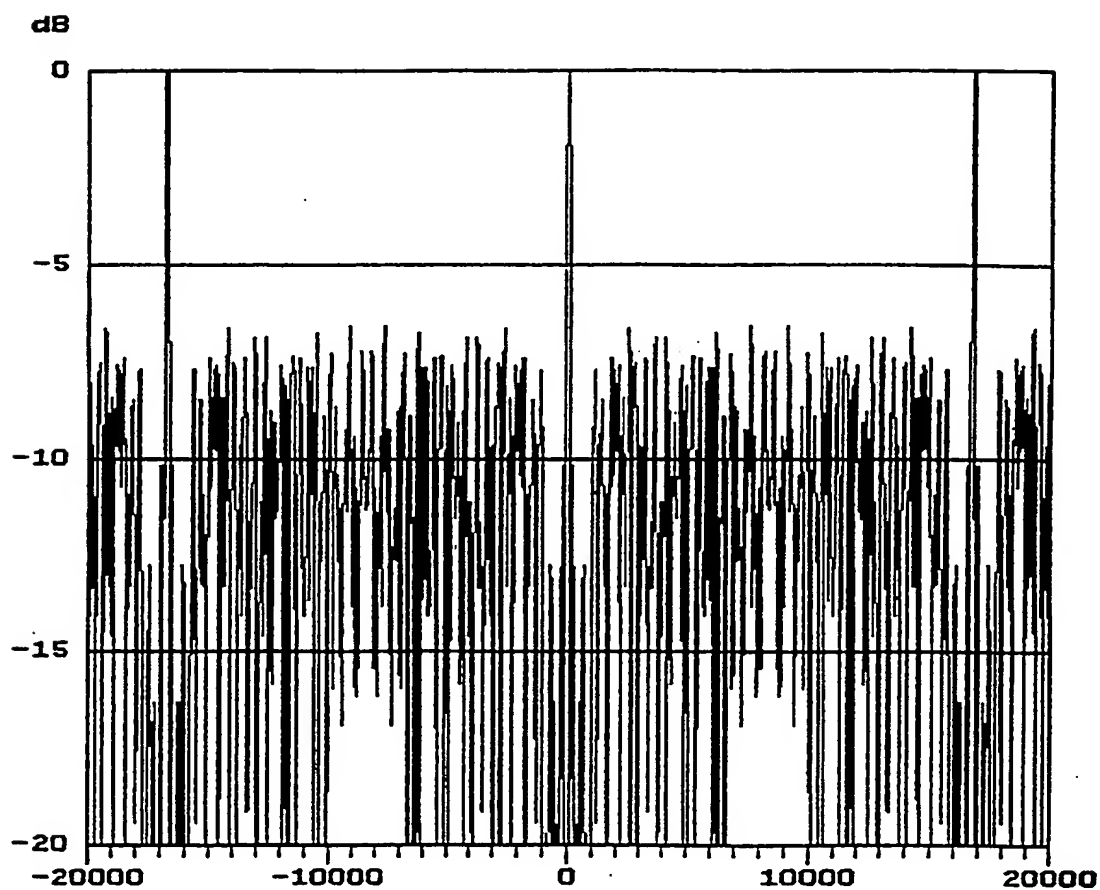


Fig. 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/05236

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G01S13/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 124 710 A (DEBUISSEUR JEAN-CLAUDE) 23 June 1992 (1992-06-23) abstract; figures 2,6,7 column 2, line 1 - line 24 column 5, line 15 - line 34 claim 9	1-3,8-11
X	US 5 442 359 A (RUBIN WILLIAM L) 15 August 1995 (1995-08-15) abstract; figures 5,6 column 5, line 34 - line 53	1,8
A	EP 0 336 273 A (LICENTIA GMBH) 11 October 1989 (1989-10-11) abstract; figure 2 page 4, line 52 -page 5, line 7	1,8
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

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European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Niemeijer, R

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>US 4 257 108 A (IGEL ANDERS N E)  17 March 1981 (1981-03-17)  abstract; figure 4  column 1, line 33 -column 2, line 22  -----</p>	1,8

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Information on patent family members

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